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THE RICHMOND TERMINAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1903, AND IS THE LEGAL COUNTY AND CITY NEWSPAPER. RICHMOND'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

The Terminal Boosts and Advertises Richmond, directly increasing property values.

THE RICHMOND TERMINAL

Richmond's oldest newspaper; has the confidence and support of pioneers.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1928 No. 1

Contra Costa County Schools Rank Second

Relative Standards of 59 Counties Are Shown

Contra Costa county's elementary schools ranked second in a recent survey of the school systems of the state. Helen Heffernan, commissioner of elementary schools made the survey.

Alameda county ranked first, the two central California counties which adjoin each other receiving the honors over all competing elementary schools in 59 counties of the state.

The twelve factors in determining the relative standards of the state's schools were:

Average number days schools were kept open.

Per cent average daily attendance as to enrollment.

Per cent of children not retarded

Per cent of teachers professionally trained—to the extent of normal school graduates.

Per cent of increase in cost of living since 1913-14, which has been met by increase in teachers' salaries.

True county tax rate for elementary schools; true tax rate in districts by counties for schools.

Average annual salary for teachers.

Maintenance cost per each unit of average daily attendance.

Value of taxable property per unit of average daily attendance.

Bonded indebtedness for schools per each $1000 of property valuation.

Alameda county gained its point advantage over Contra Costa on the bases of higher pay to teachers and a higher percentage of college graduates. On length of school terms and the percentage of students continuing in high school Contra Costa outranked its neighbor county.

The school officials of Alameda and Contra Costa counties are well pleased with the result of the survey, which gave them first and second rating, the score of points for Alameda county being 9934 and 9734 for Contra Costa.

Socialist Mayor Calls Halt on Bond Issues

Reading, Pa., Jan. 5.—There are few socialists who shy at bond issues. J. Henry Stump is one of the exceptions. Elected mayor of of Reading, a city of 100,000 population, on a platform calling for "protection of the small taxpayer," he said, after the votes were counted:

"The first thing we intend to do is to stop the merry sport of piling up interest charges on the people. No more bond issues. That goes."

Evidently J. Henry has learned something about government, and knows that principal and interest of bond issues are paid by taxpayers, directly or indirectly.

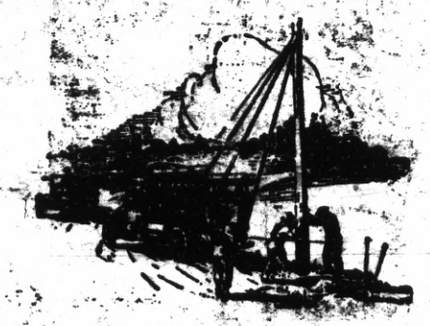
Crockett's New S. P. Station

Crockett, January 5.—According to plans submitted by Lee F. Hudson, district passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, this city is to have a new depot—one much larger and more modern. The plans are to be submitted to the business men's association for their approval, which is evidence that the S. P. intends to please the Crockett people and those belonging to that community.

The company has asked permission of the railroad commission to withdraw the Vallejo-Valona junction ferry service and substitute a bus service across the Carquinez bridge. The new depot will be used for a terminus in case the railroad commission permits the substitution.

Detroit entertained 1,700,000 tourists during 1927, a record for that city, according to a report received by the National Automobile Club.

There are now over 18,000,000 telephones in the United States. This is considerable more than there are in all the other countries in the world put together.



Efficiency

DOWN the road it travels, one of the most efficient things on wheels. Coils of wire are stored inside. Tools are in the snug lockers. Pike poles and shovels are in their racks. A big winch is bolted to its frame and there are pipes of steel from which to form a sturdy derrick.

Sometimes it draws a trailer loaded with long, straight poles. Sometimes it bears a heavy reel of cable. Often its load is men.

The telephone truck gets many a glance as it passes. For whether on the peace-time job of construction and maintenance, or bound to where snow and sleet have made for it a battle ground, it means power, speed, efficiency, economy and human loyalty, united in the task of making telephone service better, broader, more dependable.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

Marking of the New Calendar

Bloc Control of Party Organization Not Enduring

Too much cannot be said nowadays about the important of party government and party organization. For the trend in the United States for the past few years has been away from party government and toward personal and bloc control. Such a trend, if not checked, leads ultimately to anarchy, or a dictatorship. During the past few days two distinguished Americans have called attention to the importance of maintaining our party system. In a letter to the Rhode Island Woman's Republic club Secretary Hoover declared that "men and women who believe in government by the people will ally themselves and be willing to render genuine service day in and day out in the maintenance of party organization." The Secretary of Commerce emphasized the importance of party organization and told something of the bloc systems as he had seen them operate in Europe, leading to a misplacement of authority and responsibility, and weakening of the democratic governments in which they are employed.

Automobile Notes

Nearly four million automobiles are owned on farms.

• • •

California has the largest number of motor vehicles in proportion to population. There is one car for every three persons.

• • •

The automobile takes first rank in the nation's industries.

• • •

Transcontinental routes will be in better condition this season than ever before.

• • •

There are 250,000 filling stations, 53,000 storage garages and independent repair shops and 86,000 dealers' service stations in the United States.

Nat. Closes Down For Annual Cleanup

Richmond natatorium closed down Tuesday and will undergo the regular annual overhauling. The plunge has averaged over $3000 per month during the 1927 season. This is gross receipts. The baths cost the city about $120,000. It is figured that they will have paid the total cost in five years.

Calverts Return From Eastern Visit

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Calvert have returned from the middle west where they spent a pleasant holidays vacation with relatives in Chicago and Kansas City.

Returning from Kansas City via the southern route they escaped a late blizzard, which enveloped the middle west into days after their departure for home. Like nearly all Californians who visit the cold regions of the middle states in winter time, they were happy when the announcer on the train began to call out the familiar California stations. Like Al Joslin in radio songs and monologue, the Calverts were glad to get back to "dear old California."

Dr. Charles Woodruff Dies in Berkeley

Dr. Charles Woodruff, formerly practicing physician of Richmond, died at his home in Berkeley last week. Dr. Woodruff left Richmond in 1919 and located in Vallejo, where he resided until recently. He had many friends in Richmond who will regret to hear of his passing. Funeral services were conducted in Berkeley under Masonic auspices.

National Defense Advocates to Meet

San Francisco, January 5.—Women of the American Legion auxiliary will join with the women of 30 other patriotic organizations in a conference on national defense to be held in Washington February 1-3, according to an announcement from Mrs. Ethel Hearst, state president of the auxiliary to the legion in California. The California women will be represented at the legion.

The defensive needs of the nation will be discussed at the conference and an expression given to the stand of the women on this subject, President Hearst said.

A similar conference was held last year under the sponsorship of the auxiliary and the Daughters of the American Revolution. The conference grew out of a woman's defense conference called by the auxiliary in 1924 and held in Washington that year.

Being old-fashioned, we still feel that a girl should not propose to a man except as a last resort.

Death Toll From Auto Accidents

Sacramento, Jan 5.—The automobile death toll in California for the first nine months of 1927 was 1224, or 139 more than the total for the whole year in 1922, according to figures compiled by L. R. Ross, chief of the state bureau of vital statistics.

The mounting death rate from automobile accidents is shown by figures for the last five years as follows:

1922	1085
1923	1213
1924	1350
1925	1484
1926	1623
Total	6959

Registration for 1928 has started, and if you wish to vote for delegates to the presidential convention you must register before April 1, 1928. This requirement effects every county in the state.

Extraordinary efforts will be made this year to get out a full vote. The people are becoming indifferent and apathetic, as the vote has shown in the elections of the past two years. Efforts will be made to counteract this unconcern of the people, who figure that qualifications and integrity of public servants is of little consequence. All loyal American citizens should use their right of franchise and help stabilize our government to the end that we continue to be the foremost nation, the bulwark of those qualities that stand for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Further proof that women motorists as a class held a good record for safe driving is offered in a study of 1000 fatal automobile accidents in San Francisco. Less women than men were responsible for such accidents in proportion to the number of men and women driving, according to this study which was made by C. C. Cottrell, traffic engineer of the California state automobile association.

Of one thousand fatal accidents in San Francisco up to November 15, the drivers in 910 instances were men as against 49 cases involving women motorists. Forty five were unknown due to hit-and-run cases.

Women, holding an average of 20 per cent of the drivers' licenses issued, are thus shown to be responsible for a little less than five per cent of fatal accidents.

Franchise Applied For One More Bay Span

New Survey Would Cut Distance to Sac. Six Miles

Plans shortening the distance between Sacramento and San Francisco by six miles are being considered, and a survey of the proposed route change has already been made at the expense of Napa and Solano counties. The road change contemplated is between the Solano country end of the Carquinez bridge and the present state highway line.

On the existing road are seven railroad grade crossings which will be eliminated, as the proposed line provides one under pass and one over pass for the two railroad crossings which are necessary.

Albany Bridge Notice Filed in Two Counties

Formal notice to the Alameda county board of supervisors that T. A. Tomasini of San Francisco plans to apply for a franchise to construct a toll bridge across San Francisco bay from Albany in Alameda county to Bluff Point in Marin county, was filed with the county board last Friday.

Because the authorities on the west side of the bay are the ones who have jurisdiction, the application is to be made to the Alameda county board.

In his formal notice of application which accompanies a brief letter announcing his formal intent, Tomasini asks for the franchise for 50 years and describes the proposed span as follows:

"That the said toll bridge is to be located across San Francisco bay along the following described line, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly shore of San Francisco bay, five hundred (500) feet more or less southerly of the northwesterly point of Point Fleming in the city of Albany, county of Alameda, state of California, and running south approximately about 88 deg. west, 34,950 ft. more or less to a point on Bluff Point in the county of Marin, state of California."

"The width of the bridge is to be about 40 feet. Tomasini does not offer an estimate as to the cost in his communication to the board of supervisors.

Bullock Reunion

Dr. and Mrs. Walter M. Bullock of 567 12th street attended their annual family reunion New Year's eve at the home of the doctor's brother, O. M. Bullock of Berkeley. Five Bullock brothers attended, accompanied by their families, one or two coming from foreign lands.

Bullock brothers were born and and brought up from boyhood in the easthay cities. They have many friends and acquaintances among the pioneers. The Terminal family being included in the list of "survivors."

Pacific Highway Travelogue

The new Pacific Highway Travelogue, representing the Pacific Highway from San Diego to Vancouver, is a fine edition and will stimulate travel. It will be a great aid to the motoring public, as it contains maps and data pertaining to 1775 miles of macadamized highway. Harry H. Main, general manager, has made a hit with this excelledt folder, which will be a big help to the traveling public, especially the tourists who come from the east to look us over.

One of the most aggravating things we know of on a cold morning is a motor which does not choose to run.

Johnny asked his pa what cured love at first sight. Ma being within hearing distance, Pa whispered in Johnny's ear: "Second sight."

The Point theater is said to be doing a good business under the new management.

A radiant gas heater gives clean, quick warmth

To grandmother, warmth meant fuss and trouble. But to mother, clean, healthful heat is instantly available by touching a match to a gas fired radiant heater.

A gas fired radiant heater in your fireplace costs about one cent and a half an hour to operate.

You can heat a room without warming the whole house.

You bring the warmth and cleanliness of Spring sunshine into your living-room. This banishes chills and keeps the family well.

You instantly get invigorating warmth when you come home from shopping or from the theatre.

Come in and ask us about modern radiant gas heaters. They're not expensive and the saving in fuel bills soon pays for the heater.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P G & E

PEPPERMINT OIL DROPS IN PRICE

Dreams of Wealth Are Shattered by Crops.

South Bend, Ind.—Peppermint oil once so precious that dealers kept it stored in bank vaults, has built and shattered dreams of wealth in shorter time almost than any other farm crop. Two years ago a pound of it brought almost $30, buyers fought to contract all the growers had and muck fields reached a premium in Michigan and Indiana.

As quickly as it rose the price decreased. Current sales hover around $3 for a pound, and producers say it costs $2.50 a pound to grow it. This year's crop is a subject of controversy. Buyers declare supplies are plentiful but growers insist production is inadequate. Whatever even tenor there may be is due to long-term contracts, by which far-sighted growers accepting a sliding scale, insured themselves of better prices than the open market brings.

Observers predict increasing demand for oil. In respective order of importance it is used in dentifrices, confections and chewing gum, and in the retail drug trade. Makers of dental cream declare the world is just beginning to brush its teeth, and candy manufacturers report steadily increasing sales.

Generally the mint supply is less than the demand. There are natural restrictions on production. Growers become discouraged when weeds overrun their crop and contaminate the oil so much that it suffers discounts on the markets. Distilling is a problem. Most growers have their own equipment, although custom stills are operated. Private stills do not pay on less than 20 acres of good mint. However, mint production frequently is considered a subsidiary industry, and as one producer drops out another fills his place. While not always as profitable as truck crops adapted to similar land, mint is perhaps more certain. The enormous price reduction has not cut the acreage seriously.

Michigan and Indiana claim 85 per cent of the total mint acreage, with Oregon, Washington and California ranking next in importance.

Crusader's Ghost Seen in Old English Castle

Portsmouth, England.—A ghost which takes the form of a crusader is said to be haunting Portchester castle, on the shore of the upper reaches of Portsmouth harbor. The castle has recently been taken over by the government, and thousands of pounds are being spent on preserving the ruins.

One Portsmouth woman tells the following story:

"When I visited Portchester castle one day, rain compelled me to seek shelter inside. Reaching the second floor I passed into the south chamber, a gloomy room, when I was amazed to see the figure of a man kneeling on the stairs.

"He was tall, stalwart, and good looking, wearing the dress of a crusader. I was spellbound, too frightened to collect my thoughts, much less to reason on what ought to have been done."

The custodian of the castle was very sympathetic, saying he had heard similar stories before.

Ration Increase Gives Soldiers Fresh Food

Washington.—The army is being fed fresh fish, fowl, vegetables, fruit and milk, instead of the canned varieties of these foods, under the 44 per cent increase in ration cost approved by President Coolidge, Maj. Gen. Frank R. Cheatham, quartermaster general, says in his annual report made public.

"With the ration allowance it will not be necessary to augment subsistence funds by dividends received from post exchanges, and the funds thus released can be used for other purposes to improve the comfort and contentment of the enlisted men," he says.

Before the order increasing the ration became effective it cost 34.8 cents a day a man to feed the army in the 1927 fiscal year, General Cheatham said, a reduction of 1.32 cents compared to the previous 12 months. The new ration is based on an approximate cost of 50 cents a day and was worked up after study of the ration costs of the navy and marine corps.

Finds Ancient Scroll Is Schoolboy's Sums

London.—Little did a young Egyptian, who 4,000 years ago scrawled something on a thin sheet of leather, realize the trouble he was originating.

For more than 50 years he kept the British museum guessing.

The scroll came to the museum in 1875. It was so brittle that it had to be treated with a special solution before it could be unrolled.

Learned men declared it was a scribe's ready reckoner. The Egyptians were always such poor fellows at adding up that they sent their figures in a dial to the local scribe to work out.

But, S. R. Glanville, translator of Egyptian hieroglyphics, has spoilt the old story.

"This," he said, "is a sheet of schoolboy's addition sums. Moreover, one of the sums is wrong."

PA AND MA CAN'T TALK EACH OTHER'S TONGUE

Children Interpret and Family Spats Are Unknown.

Manila.—The man who married a dumb wife is more than a fiction title in the Philippines. It accurately describes a matrimonial situation which seems curiously prevalent in these tropic isles.

Of course the wives in question are not actually dumb. But to all intents and purposes they might as well be. They are dumb by force of circumstances, as it were. For their husband can't speak their language, nor can they speak the tongue of their lords and masters.

Throughout the Far East it is common for white foreigners to marry women of the country in which they settle. Nowhere save in the Philippines, however, does a practically complete lack of verbal contact seem at all prevalent. Perhaps it is the enervating climate, which is not conducive to the mental exertion required in learning a new language. In any case, examples of this strange mating are not hard to find.

Children Speak Three Languages.

In one case the wife is a pure blooded Filipino woman who speaks both Spanish and the Tagalog dialect, but no English. The husband speaks English only. They have two children, who do quite well in all three languages and now serve as family interpreters.

Another odd case was found in the union of a Japanese woman and an American. Neither speaks the other's language, though in Japan such unions ordinarily result in each picking up a smattering of the other's speech at once. The situation seemed so extraordinary that an interpreter was obtained in order to query the wife in detail. Said she:

"You see, my husband works at night and he stays home and sleeps in the daytime. I work during the day and sleep at night. We hardly see each other and don't find it at all inconvenient not to be able to talk. When we want to converse we can always find somebody handy to interpret."

It Has Its Advantages.

Observers of these speechless matings point out that they have certain striking advantages over the ordinary sort. There is no chance for a quarrel, because neither can start it. Intellectual friction isn't likely to develop where there is no exchange of views. Neither can be bored with the other's conversation. Ill feeling is avoided by the absence of temptation to "have the last word," for where there isn't any first word there can't very well be a last one.

On the other hand, the wife has to go out and tell the neighbors when she detects several pesos missing from the weekly pay envelope. There is no chance to settle the matter within the family circle. Also, if the husband feels that the food isn't appearing fast enough or in sufficient quantity, he is handicapped in making his ideas known.

English Rats Eat Food Worth 500 Million

London.—Rats and mice eat $500,000,000 worth of food in the British isles every year, according to Sir Thomas Horder, physician to King George.

In an address to the college of pestology Sir Thomas gave the following explanation as to how the computation was made:

"It is computed that there are as many rats in Great Britain as there are human beings, which is about 44,000,000. Each rat eats 2 cents' worth of food per day or 88,000,000 cents per day, which is equal to around $330,000,000 per anum. A mouse, it is computed, eats 1 cent's worth of food per day. Assuming that there are about the same number of mice as rats, the total of $170,000,000 would be eaten annually by the mice."

Chelsea's "Queen" Rules by Right of Her Ankles

London.—When the iron gates begin to clank in front of the Piccadilly restaurants London's bohemian quarter, Chelsea, begins to light up. Writers, artists, sculptors and all the hangers-on, including quite a few smart young couples from Mayfair, begin to congregate at the studios. Prominent among them is Miss Ellecia Hawthorne, artist's model, known as "The Queen of Chelsea."

Miss Hawthorne, who is said to have the most shapely ankles of all the Chelsea models, has posed for nearly ever painter of note in London and is one of the moving spirits of the Chelsea parties.

Here's Highbrow Buddy to Something or Other

Athens, Ga.—A new "college fraternity" has sprung into full flower at the University of Georgia and its requirements for membership bid fair to make it one of the nation's most exclusive.

To qualify among the brethren of Sigma King, as the order is entitled, one must be an Ethiopian of prominent family connections, must be a butler at a recognized Greek letter fraternity house, must never have missed a football game in Athens since becoming a fraternity butler, and must wear only college clothes acquired from college men.

TAKES YARDSTICK INTO CONGRESS

Would Measure Solons as Typical Americans.

Washington.—Measurement of members of the national house and senate is to be attempted during the present term of congress by Dr. Arthur MacDonald, anthropologist, in an effort to determine the physical status of the American people.

Doctor MacDonald, author of scientific books, will try also to arrive at mental and physical proportions of the citizenry of 30 other nations through similar examination of their legislative bodies, which he is endeavoring to arrange with the co-operation of the State department.

He believes members of congress to represent, both mentally and physically, the American people.

The anthropologist purposes also to compare various groups of congressmen as to legislative ability, predominant lineage, sociological condition and physical status, after which he will calculate the relation between these factors.

He hopes that the work may lead presently to similar classification of legislatures by states, so that there will be established eventually a comparison between the legislatures of different nations and national groups.

He explains why he is selecting lawmaking bodies as the bases for his tests:

"The physical measurements of members of congress represent the anthropological status of the whole country much better than measurements of any other body of men. More important still, these measurements will be a basis for the health of the nation."

171 Potatoes Dug From Hill in West Canada

Saskatoon, Sask.—J. H. Hoover, a farmer living near Battleford, recently established a world's record when he dug a total of 171 potatoes from one hill on his land.

According to Hoover, his phenomenal yield of tubers came from a single parent spud. It took him approximately ten seconds last spring to plant the prize hill and more than 10 minutes to garner the harvest, which filled a bushel basket.

The potato crop all over Saskatchewan has been abundant and has kept pace with the wheat crop in unusual acreage yields. Total yield of potatoes, it is estimated, will reach 4,000,000 hundredweight.

Ordinarily the average yield of potatoes in the province is about 80 hundredweight an acre, but the 1927 crop is expected to run much higher. Total value of the province's potato yield for 1927, it is said, will be well over $4,500,000.

Tourists Have Reason for Joy in Capri Port

Capri, Italy.—Capri is to have its own port at last, and the uncomfortable experience of tourists in landing on the Syren island in tossing and pitching rowboats, which long has proved unpleasant to many passengers, especially women, will come to an end.

Work has already begun on the new harbor, which will extend from the Marina Grande for a sufficient distance to allow the steamers from Naples to land their passengers without risking seasickness in a small fishing boat.

The old system of landing here has often proved a real torture to tourists. When the sea is rough it has often proved impossible to land the passengers at all, and the Naples packet has had on numerous occasions to anchor off the shore with its suffering humanity until the sea had gone down sufficiently to effect a landing by means of the small boats.

Peter the Great Ate Heartily, Menu Shows

Godalming, Surrey, England.—Just a century ago Peter the Great and his entourage of 13 were guests at a local inn, and here is a detailed description, reproduced from the London Evening Standard, of what they ate.

"Breakfast—Half a sheep, quarter of lamb, 10 pullets, 12 chickens, 3 quarts of brandy, 66 quarts of mulled wine, 84 eggs with salads.

"Dinner—Five ribs of beef, each weighing 8 stone; 1 sheep, 3 quarters of lamb, a shoulder and loin of veal, 8 pullets, 4 couple of rabbits, 2½ dozen of suck and 1 dozen claret."

"Unscrupulous" Man Is Offered Many Jobs

Baltimore, Md. — Describing himself in an advertisement in which he sought work as "thoroughly unscrupulous and with no references," George Boppe of Pimlico recently said he received 25 offers within a few hours. "Some," he said, "were from persons who had an occasional piece of dirty work; others from those who wanted a henchman."

Formerly of East Orange, N. J., Boppe said he was a college man and had worked at many trades. "I have no references; I can't get a job," he continued, "so I concluded to seek work that didn't require a reference."

Golden State
News of Interest to All

Companies operating passenger stage lines in California must file reports of all accidents in which persons are injured with the State railroad commission, the commission ruled in a general order issued at San Francisco last week. The order will go into effect January 15.

Arrangements for erection of a $1,000,000 Orpheum theatre on J street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Sacramento, were said to be completed last week following negotiations between representatives of the Orpheum circuit in Chicago and Sacramento business interests last week. Albert Lansburgh, San Francisco architect, is said to have completed preliminary plans for the building.

Work in improving Kern county's new airport at Bakersfield will be started immediately. Bids for the construction of hangars and a machine shop of steel at the airport were received last week by the board of supervisors. The low bidder was the Western Pipe and Steel company, offering to construct the hangars and machine shop for $17,600, equipped with concrete floors, or for $14,600 without concrete floors. The supervisors chose the $14,600 bid and awarded it.

A steady increase in commitments to California's state hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded was reported last week at the offices of the State department of institutions. Indications are that this year's commitments will set a new high mark, with an estimated total of 4,800. Up to December 1st, commitments had totaled 4,407. In 1923, a total of 4,113 persons were committed to state institutions; in 1924, 4,293; 1925, 4,432; and 1926, 4,547.

Sufficient borax to supply the world for twenty-five years has been blocked out in explorations of the Kern county deposits, northeast of Kramer on the Mojave Desert, according to data compiled at the mineral conference in Los Angeles last week, said L. B. Nourse of the Kern County Chamber of Commerce in detailing his observations in the field. Reports as to the borax deposits were made by the State mining bureau representatives and others, by Arcadian, Tobacco and Santa Fe railroad engineers.

The statisticians of the United States Census Bureau, who every now and then sit down at their desks in Washington, D. C., take their pencils in hand and proceed to figure out by arithmetic the population of various cities in the country, announced last week that San Francisco has 576,000 people. This estimate was in striking contradiction of other recent estimates by recognized authorities.

A campaign to renew all existing co-operative contracts and secure new ones with the various counties of the state for the protection of forested areas will be launched immediately after the first of the year by the state Board of Forestry, W. B. Rider, deputy state forester, announced last week that the campaign would open on January 4th with a meeting at Redding with the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. At that meeting Shasta County will be asked to sign a co-operative contract to pay $3,500 next year toward the expense of maintaining a state ranger in the county. The [illegible] made by State Forester [illegible].

Construction [illegible] new $350,000 [illegible] hospital at the Sierra[illegible] campus will begin immediately after the new year, according to an announcement made last week by supervisors [illegible]. Designed by Francisco has been [illegible] architect in charge of the work, which will be speeded up for completion by the spring of 1929. The new infirmary will be built on the east side of College avenue, across from the present building, which will be demolished as soon as the new structure is completed. It will contain between 90 and 110 beds, with an adequate dispensary, and will be provided with modern equipment.

Stage operators who are members of the Motor Carriers' Association of California made a "Christmas present" of more than half a million dollars to the State of California last week according to an announcement by Ray L. Riley, state controller. This amount, representing disputed taxes under the Duval acts of 1923 and 1925, has been paid by the motor carriers rather than subject the State government to the necessity of filling numerous individual suits for collection. The Duval acts, fixing a tax of four per cent on the gross earnings of certain classes of commercial highway users, was attacked in the courts. The United States Supreme Court finally upheld the act.

Legislation requiring special qualifications in all persons seeking appointment as probations officers in this State will be requested of the Legislature in 1929 by Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, state director of social welfare, she announced last week. Mrs. Saylor charged that the probation officers now holding office throughout the State include former bartenders, saloon-keepers and others with little or no training in the problems of social welfare work. While some are excellent officers, she said, many are not.

Residents of Van Nuys are asking for an appropriation of $300,000 for the building of a civic center to include a new city hall, police station and jail, and a receiving hospital branch. Van Nuys is headquarters in municipal affairs for all that part of San Fernando Valley annexed to Los Angeles city.

It cost Yolo County $22,922.22 to support its county hospital and farm during the fiscal year ending June 30th. This is according to the annual financial report of County Auditor Fred Porter, just rendered the Yolo county board of supervisors.

Representatives of the oil industry and members of Governor C. C. Young's commission to seek curtailment of the present gas wasteage in California oil fields will meet in San Francisco, January 5, to give further consideration to the problems. An agreement under which gas conservation may be effected is hoped for at this conference, according to members of the State commission.

A survey of the laws of California and legal revisions attempted in other States is being made by Fred B. Wood, chief of the State Legislature Counsel Bureau, in preparing a report for the next Legislature on advisability of undertaking a codification of all statutes. The measure directing this study was sponsored by Assemblyman Z. S. Leymel of Fresno.

J. M. Friedlander, commissioner of corporations, has written Edwin B. Cassidy, a Los Angeles certified public accountant, a decision in which he states that only trust companies, banks and similar institutions should be approved as registrars in California. Cassidy had requested the commissioner to authorize the appointment of certified public accountants as registrars in this State. "It is obvious to us," said Friedlander in part, "in the light we see it, that the method of having trust companies, banks or those others organized to do a business in this State in conformity with the laws that apply to trust companies, is more practical and is best calculated and designed to give the public the protection that it is entitled to in the regulation of dealing in securities."

Automobile license plates for nearly a half million motorists will be placed in the mails by the end of this week by the division of motor vehicles. Through an arrangement with the postal authorities, the division postponed the mailing of plates until after Christmas in order to avoid clogging the mails during the holiday rush. The plates are being forwarded, together with the white certificates of registration to the addresses given by the applicants.

The proposed terminus of one projected bridge was changed from San Pablo to Albany last week when T. A. Tomasina withdrew his plea at a meeting of the Contra Costa county supervisors for permission to build the bridge. Tomasina now plans to build a bridge from Albany in Alameda county to Bluff Point on the Marin county shore. The Albany survey was preferred because the builder wishes to reach as nearly as possible the center of population of East Bay communities. The bridge will cost $20,000,000, Tomasina estimates, and will be a toll and spans combined 34,250 feet long.

Fishing and hunting licenses will go up in price on January 2nd. This is according to the National Automobile Club. As a result of the law adopted by the last session of the legislature, hunters and anglers will pay $2 each for permits to hunt or fish, starting with the New Year.

Savings of $10,408.75 have been made by 7000 children in San Diego city schools since September, according to a report last week issued by C. A. Nyhus, head of the school bank system. The school bank system is a member of the San Diego Clearing-house Association and has funds guaranteed by all San Diego banks. Two years ago this method was innovated by Will Angier, and to date the children of San Diego have banked over $140,000.

Tahoe Transportation Company has been granted a certificate by the railroad commission to operate auto stage service for the transportation of passengers, baggage and express between Tahoe City and Brockway and intermediate points and between Tahoe City and Lakeside and Fallen Leaf Lake and intermediate points, and also to operate auto truck service for the transportation of freight and express between the same points, and to consolidate such operation with its present service as a unified system.

California's automobile death toll has been steadily increasing for the last six years, and the total number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents this year will probably shatter all records. This conclusion was drawn last week from official records of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics showing that automobile deaths for the first nine months of 1927 aggregate 1,224, 139 more than all the victims of highway accidents in 1922.

The State government has invested $18,049,834.84 in farms and homes for former service men in the last six years, it was announced last week in a report issued by George M. Stout, secretary of the State Veterans' Welfare Board. Funds from sale of veterans' bonds, to be retired as the former service men pay for the property, have been used to purchase 3,624 homes and 211 farms, Stout said. Farm and home purchases in the three leading counties total as follows: Los Angeles, $6,272,130; Alameda, $2,959,513; San Francisco, $1,850,475

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by Mary Graham Bonner

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PRIZE COW

Suzette wanted to own a cow.

Of course that is quite a big wish—to want to own a cow.

Lots of people want to own cows, and they couldn't possibly do so.

It might be that they lived in cities and cows would be out of place in cities.

You couldn't put a cow in a city apartment and you couldn't leave a cow in the cellar where the peoples' trunks and bags and old chairs and sofas, which they can't use but don't want to throw away, are kept.

You couldn't keep a cow on the fire-escape.

No, you couldn't keep a cow in a city, so that it is just as well for city people to keep from wanting to own cows, and maybe by this time they have succeeded in not wanting them.

If you live in a city, don't wish for a cow.

It wouldn't be possible for you to be happy with a cow in the city, nor would it be possible for the cow to be happy.

But if you live in the country maybe you can wish for a cow.

Suzette's father owned a cow.

He owned a very fine cow. Suzette lived on the edge of a village.

It wasn't a farm but it was quite a big place, and the cow had a lovely field all her own and was quite contented and happy, chewing, mooing, giving milk, lying down, sitting down, standing up, and going in for all the other amusements and pleasures such as these that make up the life of a cow.

Suzette Loved Her Cow.

But Suzette longed to own a cow of her own. Oh, she wanted a cow more than anything.

And then one day, it seemed too real to be true, a prize was offered of a beautiful cow for the school child who could write the best essay on cows—their ways, the different breeds, how they should be cared for and what cows meant in the lives of people.

Of course Suzette wasn't any too sure that she would win the prize, but she did know a great deal about cows, and oh, she would work for that prize as she never worked for anything in all her life.

How she wrote her essay and rewrote it, and rewrote it again, and made sure of all her facts and then rewrote them so that they sounded more interesting.

Never had anyone worked so hard over an essay as Suzette worked over her essay on cows.

It seemed a long while to the judges' decision. There had been many essays submitted in the contest.

And then at last the news came out—in the weekly paper—they came and told her—everyone seemed to know it at just the same time.

Suzette had won the prize of the beautiful cow!

And they brought her the cow at once. There was plenty of room for her in the field, and both cows seemed to like each other.

Suzette loved her cow so dearly—it was her own, own cow, and the cow's soft eyes looked at Suzette and seemed to say:

"I could never have worked so hard as you did, but I'm so glad you did work and that I belong to you."

What He Wanted

Billy was visiting his grandmother and not hesitating to initiate her into a knowledge of all the privileges he enjoyed at home.

On waking from his afternoon nap he announced: "Muvver gives me bread and milk after my nap."

Grandmother, busy at something, did not respond immediately. "Muvver gives me bread and milk," he began again.

"Would you like some now?" grandmother asked.

"Yes, please, that's what I was talking for," he replied in a tone of satisfaction.

College Bred

"Papa," said the small son, "what do they mean by college bred? Is it different from any other kind of bread?"

"My son," said the father, "it is a four years' loaf."

What Are We?

We travel much, yet pris'ners are,
And close confined to boot;
We with the swiftest horse keep pace,
Yet always go on foot?
Answer: A pair of spurs.

Only One-Eyed Creature

The only one-eyed animal in existence is the cyclops, a genus of small fresh-water crustacean. They are popularly included under the wide title of "water fleas." Various species are common as active swimmers in fresh-water pools, or slow-flowing brooks and a few forms have been recorded from the sea. A very marked feature to which the name refers is the single radium eye, usually bright crimson and sparkling like a gem.—Washington Star.

Then What Did He Get?

"Three-year-old James cared not a little for the freshly baked cakes which his mother was taking from the oven. "The little one is yours, Jimmy," she said, as she hurried to answer a telephone call. When she returned to the kitchen her dismay was evident when she said, "Why, James, what has happened to my cake?" "It was too long. I breaked off the end for you, mother," was his answer.—Indianapolis News.

How Crops Are Hastened

Lettuce was ready for market in March from an outdoor garden in Sweden this year, a result of heating the soil with electricity. That the product may be matured earlier is considered a probability and further tests are planned. A main object is to obtain a ground temperature which will correspond to the comparatively high air temperature in spring says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Long-Life Trees

The white oak, button-wood, white pine and hemlock are long-lived trees, says the American Tree association, and the poplars, willows, some cherries, and a few oaks are short-lived. Some of the sequoias of California exceed the 3,000-year mark, and the big cypress tree of Thie, growing in the state of Oaxaca, Mex., has been estimated from 4,500 to 5,000 years.

Period of Growth

Not all trees begin to grow at the same time. Some begin early in spring, while others delay starting their growth until late April or early May, says the American Tree association. The wild black cherry starts about the first of April, while the tulip tree or yellow poplar does not begin until late in April, and the Norway spruce waits until early in May.

No Royal Road

"The hardest way is almost invariably the best way," said Thomas A. Edison, and he went on to declare that whenever he achieved a result quickly and easily he always distrusted it and proceeded to test it by a different and more difficult method. The road to the heights must be steep and toilsome.—Youth's Companion.

No Free-Will Offering

Little Douglas came over to our house with his mother. My mother had made cookies and put frosting on them but hadn't put them away yet. He asked for one. His mother said: "Did you thank the lady?" His astonishing reply was: "She didn't give it to me; I asked for it."—Youth's Companion.

Village Has Long Name

There is a place in Wales known as Llanfair P. G. The spelling usually given is Llanfairpwllgwyn-gyllgogerych-wyrndrobll-llandysilio-gogogoch. It signifies: "Church of St. Mary, in hollow of white hazel, near a rapid whirlpool and near St. Tysilio's church, which is near a red cave."

Musical Discovery

James Ballanta, a negro, born in Africa, trained in the University of Edinburgh and, by scholarship, in the New York Conservatory of Music, discovered through research that the African octave contains 17 tones, whereas the European octave contains only 12.

SHE WENT FROM BAD TO WORSE

Down to 98 Pounds.—Finally Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cleveland, Ohio.—"After having my first baby, I lost weight, no matter what I did. Then a doctor told me I would be better if I had another baby, which I did. But I got worse, was always sickly and went down to 98 pounds. My neighbor told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it helped her very much, so I tried it. After taking four bottles, I weigh 116 pounds. It has just done wonders for me and I can do my housework now without one bit of trouble."—Mrs. M. Riessinger, 10004 Nelson Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

If some good fairy should appear, and offer to grant your heart's desire, what would you choose? Wealth? Happiness?

Health? That's the best gift. Health is riches that gold cannot buy and surely health is cause enough for happiness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be the good fairy who offers you better health.

Overnight End COLDS

Stop a cold before it stops you. Take HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine. Stops the cold, checks the fever, opens the bowels, tones the system. Insist on HILL'S. Red box, 30c. All druggists.

HILL'S
Cascara - Bromide - Quinine

Defined

What appears (to a woman, at least) one of the brightest lines of recent days was spoken the other day by a professor who is visiting at Western Reserve university.

He said: "According to my wife, psychology is a subject which men study in order to learn the things that women know intuitively."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How's Your Stomach?

Tampa, Calif.—"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gave me entire satisfaction as a blood enricher and stomach tonic, and I am only too glad of this opportunity to recommend it. It is my candid opinion that there is nothing better for a general debilitated condition of health than the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I do not object to publication of this statement."—R. W. McLaren, 317 S. Angus St.

Obtain the "Discovery" in tablets or liquid from your dealer, or, send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free medical advice.

Also tried Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to regulate bowels? 50 Pellets, 50 cents.

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There's quick, positive relief in
CARBOIL
GENEROUS $2.5 BOX.
At All Druggists. Money back guarantee.
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OLIVE TAR
Inhale Olive Tar and relieve Coughs, Chest tightness, colds, Sore throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York
FOR ASTHMA

In the End

"What becomes of the professional parachute jumper?"

"Oh, he settles down."

At Liberty in Hollywood

"Are the movies making any advances?"

"Not to me."

Drink Water to Help Wash Out Kidney Poison

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You, Begin Taking Salts

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which helps to remove the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of good water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they are no longer a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this; also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVINE
for Epilepsy Nervousness & Sleeplessness
PRICE $1.50 AT YOUR DRUG STORE
Ask for Sample
KOENIG MEDICINE CO.
1045 N. WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

South Dakota's Black Hills

Game in the Black Hills.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

IN ALL but name, the Black Hills of South Dakota are more than hills. They rise higher than either the Appalachian or the Ozark mountains, and Harney peak, their loftiest mass, is the highest point between the Rockies and the Atlantic ocean.

They form a veritable island of mountains in the Great Plains, and the natural attractiveness of their heavily wooded peaks and ridges and their well-watered valleys is made doubly appealing by the contrast of the surrounding country.

Touching the hills on the southeast is one of the most desolate yet interesting areas in America, the Big Bad Lands of southwestern South Dakota, where, through thousands of years, rains have carved the light clays and sands into fluted columns and cones, jagged buttresses, and a thousand other fantastic forms.

The Black Hills are not a part of the Rockies, but they may be looked upon geologically as dwarf brothers to those giant mountains, showing the family characteristics on a smaller scale. Both probably were formed about the same time. Data assembled by geologists show that millions of years ago, during the Mesozoic age, a vast sea washed over the entire central portion of the continent, covering the site of the Black Hills. It was at this time that the softer rocks of the region were formed as sediments. When at the end of the Mesozoic, the great flow of melted granite welled up from below to raise the Rockies, it found a weak spot at the site of the Black Hills and rose there, too, poking the surface limestones and other rocks up as a rising tent-pole pushes up the canvas.

The cooking process which the surface rocks underwent at that time had much to do with making the Black Hills one of the richest mineral regions in the country.

In the ages since these mountains rose, the softer stones have been weathered away in many places, exposing the hard granite, as at Harney peak. Around the base of this peak stand great spires, remnants of the softer rock, which constitute The Needles, one of the most striking bits of scenery in the region.

Hunting Grounds of Indians.

The Black Hills derived their name from the blue-black appearance of the dense pine forests when viewed from a distance.

They played a peculiar and interesting part in the frontier life of America. Before the coming of the white man these wooded uplands were one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Indians of the surrounding plains. They were unsettled by whites long after emigrants had established themselves in California, Texas, Colorado, Utah, and other territories farther West. This was because all of western South Dakota was reserved for the Sioux Indians.

What Indian tribe possessed this choice hunting ground of the West before the white man came to America is unknown; but since the opening of the West several distinct tribes have occupied the region, each in turn forced out by a stronger group. In all cases these newcomers have appeared from the East and almost without exception the older residents have moved farther West.

The Crow Indians are believed to have been in possession of the Black Hills near the beginning of the Eighteenth century. Later the Poncas entered the eastern portion of the highlands, but, finding them occupied, turned back eastward. The Cheyennes were the next successful invaders from the East, and were in possession of the territory when Lewis and Clark passed in 1804. Next came the Sioux, the last of the red men to hold this desirable region before the advent of the whites.

The first "written" history of the country is a pictorial chronicle of the Sioux on prepared skins. It records that the famous chief, Standing Bull, led a party of warriors to the hills about the time of the American Declaration of Independence, and took back to his plains home a little pine tree, a type of tree never seen before by his immediate tribe.

It was while the Black Hills were under the control of the Sioux that the contacts of white men with the country became more numerous. These were fleeting at first. Fur-trading posts were established not far from the hills in the early Nineteenth century, but only occasionally did any of the traders at these stations gain glimpses of the hill country. The United States government forbade immigrants to go into either the plains country or the hills so long as these territories were recognized as belonging to the Indians.

Explored by Army Men.

Probably the first whites to see the Black Hills were two Frenchmen, Louis-Joseph Verendrye and his brother, Francis Verendrye, who wandered west with a party of Indians in 1743. They entered the hills and claimed them for the king of France. The era of military exploration of the hill country was opened by Gen. W. S. Harney, for whom the highest of the region's peaks is named. He skirted the southern end of the highlands in 1855. The first real exploration, however, was carried out by officers of the United States army in 1857 and 1859. After these expeditions rumors of the existence of gold in the Black Hills spread throughout the nation, and a horde of would-be prospectors insisted that they be permitted to seek their fortunes in the new El Dorado.

In 1874 the secretary of war sent an expedition to the region and its mineralogists discovered gold. When this became known, prospectors entered, in spite of the best efforts of the United States army. After a year or two of unsuccessful attempts to eject these white interlopers, the federal government found it necessary to purchase the hills from the Indians. Altogether more than $40,000,000 has been spent by the federal government on behalf of the Sioux as a result of their relinquishment of the Black Hills.

The region was thrown open by President Grant in 1876, just 51 years ago. A frontier life of the most turbulent sort developed in the mining camps that sprang up, and Deadwood, the leading camp, became the inspiration for the American "dime novel," which came into being about that time.

Quiet Mining Region.

All is changed now. Mining has been placed on a corporation and machine basis, and the once hectic mining camps have become quiet, prosperous little cities. The Homestake mine at Lead is one of the largest in the world and has taken out gold valued at more than two hundred million dollars.

Despite the industrialization of gold mining, there still dwell in the heart of the hills survivors of more primitive days. Still under the spell of the yellow metal they fare forth daily from their tiny log cabins in endless search.

The Black Hills are Custer country as truly as is the Little Horn valley, 200 miles farther west, where General Custer lost his life at the hands of the Sioux and their allies. It was Custer who led the official government expedition to explore the Black Hills in 1874. In his honor the town of Custer, the first white settlement there, was named. The state park, which has recently served as a Presidential vacation ground, also bears the name of Custer. The great Indian uprising of 1873-76, under Sitting Bull, which led to the Custer massacre, resulted from trouble between the whites and Indians over the opening of the Black Hills.

A large part of the Black Hills is covered by two adjacent national forests, Harney and Black Hills forests. Custer State park, one of our 529 splendid state park areas throughout the nation, is almost entirely surrounded by these reservations. The park extends from near the southeastern edge of the Black Hills westward about eight miles toward the town of Custer and northwestward to include Harney peak and Sylvan lake. The peak has an altitude of 7,242 feet. Sylvan lake covers 40 acres and lies at an altitude of approximately a mile and a quarter.

Game Lodge, the state-owned hotel in which President Coolidge spent his vacation, is situated a few miles from the eastern edge of the park, in a valley among the lower hills. Its altitude is approximately 4,000 feet.

Chic Small Hats, Dainty Footwear

Innovations in Chapeau Trimmings; Shoes Are More Elaborate.

Milliners in recent seasons have been under a handicap, for while their workers struggled for new and more elaborate designs, women have clung tenaciously to the simple, unadorned cloche, which could not be turned into anything more graciously feminine by any flight of imagination. The best that has been possible, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, has been to vary it slightly in models that suggest the headgear of aviators, racing motorists, jockeys and yachtsmen—shapes that belong to sportsmen, but not to women of fashion. The cause is the demand for personal comfort, for the soft, featherweight hat that fits gently the contour of the head has been very satisfactory for wear with bobbed hair.

The milliner has found it necessary to use diplomacy as well as creative art in luring his complacent clientele away from this new easy style. So the cloche, the vagabond, or whatever may be the variant of a close felt hat with an unwired brim, has been evolved through several stages of needlecraft—through tucking, wrinkling, folding and plaiting. But the more formal hat has now placed the informal cloche in its original class as part of the sports costume—and only the most skilful manipulation of details makes it suitable for a dressier appearance. The old foundation, a softly clinging shape, remains, but clever workmanship has worked the material into lines that suit every type of face and complement every style of dress.

Brims Not in Majority.

Few of the season's shapes are built to show the hair about the brow and temples, and fewer still have anything more than an apology for a brim. The trimming is moved forward this season to cover one or both ears with the material of the hat, a loop of ribbon or flat feather—a move that is mostly becoming to young faces.

Among the designs inspired by Parisian milliners is one from Marie Alphonse, a toque made of black felt. The material is arranged to form an irregular headline, crossing over one side of the forehead, and a large bow is fastened with a silver ring over one ear. This same artist makes a rather more tailored hat of brown cloth in which the brim in front turns directly back, empire fashion, and flares over the ears. It is trimmed with a bow of the same cloth at one side of the back. A slightly roguish model is presented by Agnes. It is a dark blue felt with long, pointed tabs like ears standing up in front. The crown is cut short across the brow and the brim extends in a flare at the sides and across the back.

The halo effect which came into popularity last season is still used effectively in several new designs, though varied in lines. A band of bias-cut felt is added, which emphasizes the contour. In one of the latest models from Marie Alphonse this line is made circular and is formed by the brim. The hat turns back from the face, fitting closely at one side and flaring at the other. It has a softly draped, rather high crown, and to this the brim is caught in front with a silver ornament and two ribbon ends.

Reboux achieves a startling creation in a hat made of gray felt. The crown is rather high, and the brim,

Several Attractive Hats Made in the New Winter Styles.

which is cut to turn back from the head at the sides and back, is twisted across the forehead and has one end turned up at one side.

Berets Novelty of Season.

Berets are the novelty of the season. These, like the felt vagabond, are adaptations of extremes, which fit a few wearers but are incongruous to many. The conventional halo is no further removed from the cowboy slouch than the swagger beret is from the tam of the apache, but the latter has caught the fancy of the moment and is all the rage. The usual model is done in black velvet and is ample enough to fit becomingly the head of a woman of almost any age. In the more youthful shapes it is left loose and floppy to droop at one side or at the back.

Some of the French milliners are making the beret with very long full crowns, which are draped about the head and back of the neck. One prominent designer has made her beret of duvetyne, which is stitched to hold the folds in regular lines toward one side. Another makes a beret with the crown gathered very full to the band about the head. The slope of the goods—which in this model is black hatters' plush—is from the top of the crown, where the material is held with an ornament of crystal and onyx. The style of hat, which is of bohemian origin, is given dignity in the conventional mode of the season by the use of handsome materials, trimmings, ornaments and a general toning down in lines. Most of the berets are made in black, but several charming models are shown in green and in purple velvet and duvetyne.

In the materials for hats the favorite this season is velvet, which is being used by all of the milliners not only for the more elaborate styles

Shoes Respond to the Demand for More Showy Decoration.

but for the simple everyday type. In response to a long and earnest appeal the champions of a more feminine feeling in all dress are seeing softer, more flattering shapes come back in millinery. This is due largely to the use of velvet. No hat, however severely tailored the model, can be wholly unbecoming if it is done in velvet.

Fashions in Footwear.

The latest change in fashions in footwear, though radical and definite, has come about so gradually that it is not easily appreciated. The impossible of a few years ago has become not only possible but approved, and the most extravagant styles have come to be conventional. The swing from a matter-of-fact style to one that is theatrical by contrast brought out many extremes in form and color. These were less acceptable to women of taste than the more quiet modes which are now being shown in shoes for both daytime and evening wear.

Sports shoes are in a class by themselves. They are stout, commonsense boots and oxfords that serve for hiking, for country and wintry-weather town wear. They are all of the practical laced model, made of black, tan and brown leathers.

There are several novelties that answer storm requirements. The latest galoshes are high and trim and are to be had in colors as well as in black. A new shape in rubbers, modeled after the Russian boot, is very chic and picturesque. It is seen in black, with scarlet, green or white tops, and also with these color combinations reversed. Regular rubbers coming from Paris are made in jade green, red, gray or blue.

For daytime street dress the strap sandal or colonial is worn, and is made of patent leather, the heavier reptile skins or suede. Black is very fashionable at the moment and is bringing in black hosiery to supersede the light colors and "nude" shades. One of the smartest among the new models is a one-strap shoe of heavy black alligator hide. Another is a colonial shape, which has a high tongue and is finished with a large buckle made of suede and patent kid combined in tiny stripes.

For sheer beauty the latest things in evening shoes quite eclipse any of the fashions shown before. There have never been as many different materials suitable for dainty footwear. Among them this season are satins, kid, brocade, velvet lame, petit point and suede of the quality of fine gloves. The new opalescent kid slippers are so colorful in themselves that they are seldom ornamented. The transparent velvets in the most delicate shades are either without buckles, and sometimes jewel-studded trimming or have beautiful jeweled heels. Most of the elaborate ornaments for evening slippers, however, are shown in plain satin or metal cloth.

ASPIRIN

The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. *But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Bayer Aspirin.* The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If it says Bayer, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Bayer Aspirin. So are colds, and the pain that goes with them; even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Bayer—at any druggists—with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Shoes of Alexander Dumas Musum Exhibit

At Villers-Cotterets, in France, is a Dumas museum raised to the memory of the celebrated author, who was born there. Among the exhibits is a pair of boots, and these have a history. When Dumas was a parliamentary candidate and had to address a public meeting at Sens, he noticed that his boots were down at heel and shabby.

"I can't possibly address the electors in boots like these," he said to his companion, Alphonse Billebault de Chaffault, "and there isn't time to buy another pair. You must lend me your boots, and I will lend you mine."

The change was effected. The novelist stuck to his friend's boots and wore them out. His own boots, which would stand no more wear, were thrown away in a lumber room, and ultimately inherited by Count Georges de Chaffault, who, in response to an advertisement for relics of the illustrious writer, presented them to the Villiers—Cotterets museum.

Stockholm's Birth Rate

Stockholm has a unique claim to glory. Dr. Karl Eden has just completed a statistical study there that shows that the birth rate of the laboring classes is about 35 per cent below that of the more affluent strata of society. Stockholm laborers are apparently willing to let their earnings determine the number of their progeny, a state of affairs in marked contrast to that which prevails in almost every country in which statistical surveys have been made. The so-called upper classes are usually the ones that limit the size of their families.

Too Much of a Good Thing

"I'm never going to get married."

"Why?"

"Because you have to have sixteen wives. It says so right in the marriage ceremony: four better, four worse, four richer, four poorer—and four times four are sixteen."

For Colds, Grip or Influenza

and as a Preventive, take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. A Safe and Proven Remedy. The box bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.—Adv.

Served Him Right

Fozzleton—Van Smart got off one of his sure-fire jokes in the office this morning.

Bozzleton—Well?

Fozzleton—Well, the boss fired him.—New Bedford Standard.

Biggest Oil Countries

The United States, Russia and Venezuela are the three greatest oil-producing countries in the world, according to Liberty. Until recently Mexico held third place.

An Opportunity

Court Officer—Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth—

Fair Witness—It will be perfectly lovely, if you really have time to listen.—Boston Transcript.

Garfield Tea
Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every disorder and infirmity. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh
Since 1846 Has Healed Wounds and Sores on Man and Beast
Money back if first bottle if not satisfied. All dealers.

Boschee's Syrup
has been relieving coughs due to colds for sixty-one years.

Soothes the Throat
loosens the phlegm, promotes expectoration, gives a good night's rest free from coughing. 30c and 90c bottles. Buy it at your drug store. G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

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Don't experiment on them use MURINE EYE SALVE for Quick relief. Absolutely safe.
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W. N. U., San Francisco, No. 1-19

Honesty Best Policy

Jane and her mother were going down into the city. A neighbor called and Jane put her hat on to answer the door. "Are you going somewhere?" asked the neighbor.

"Yes, if we can get off early before company comes," replied the honest four-year-old.

Feel Stiff and Achy?
To Be Well the Kidneys Must Thoroughly Eliminate Waste Poisons from the Blood.

DOES every day find you lame, stiff and achy? Do you feel tired and drowsy—suffer nagging backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney secretions scanty and burning in passage?

Sluggish kidneys allow poisons to remain in the blood and upset the whole system.

Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, increase the secretion of the kidneys and thus aid in the elimination of waste impurities. Doan's have established a nation-wide reputation. Ask your neighbor!

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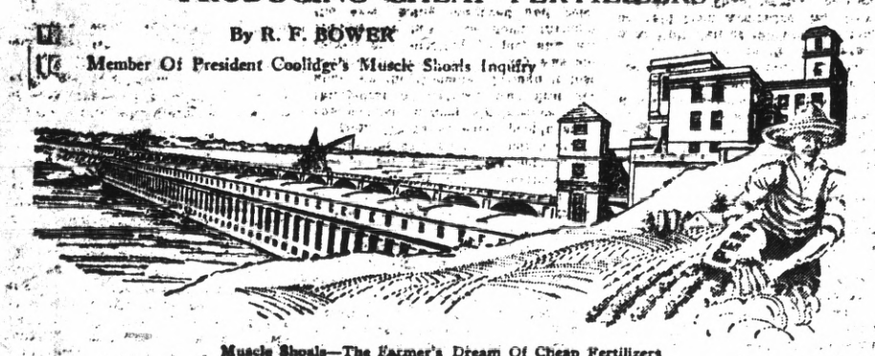
FARMERS INSIST MUSCLE SHOALS BE PUT TO WORK PRODUCING CHEAP FERTILIZERS

By R. F. BOWER

Member Of President Coolidge's Muscle Shoals Inquiry



Muscle Shoals—The Farmer's Dream Of Cheap Fertilizers

What will be the next chapter in the long and hectic career of Muscle Shoals?

The magnificent power dam stands fully completed; the $15,000,000 air nitrate plant is fully equipped and ready to operate; the turbine-generators costing nearly half a million dollars each are in place and electric current is being generated, yet no nitrates are being produced.

Only a part of the electric current is being utilized and this goes to the power monopoly of that region—the Alabama Power Company—at a price that falls by more than half a million dollars a year to pay even 4 per cent interest on the fair peace-time cost of the dam and power plant. The price received by the Government for two mills per kilowatt hour

At the same time farmers are buying millions of tons of fertilizer each year. The use of fertilizer is slowly increasing but it would go forth by leaps and bounds if cheaper fertilizers were available. President Coolidge's Muscle Shoals Inquiry reported that proper utilization of Muscle Shoals would cut fertilizer costs 43 per cent.

Farm organizations have been able to work out with the leading air nitrates producers of America—the American Cyanamid Company—a proposal for the operation of the Muscle Shoals plants on a basis even better than that offered by Henry Ford and finally withdrawn by him when Congress wore him out with its dilatory tactics.

No wonder, then, that farmers are demanding of Congress quick and full disposal of the Muscle Shoals question in accordance with the purposes adopted when the taxpayers' money was appropriated for this project; namely, for the production of nitrates for explosives in time of war and fertilizers in time of peace.

Congressman W. F. James, of Michigan, acting chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, has the chief responsibility for getting early action on this matter when the new Congress assembles in December. Congress was ready to vote on a Muscle Shoals leasing bill last session, especially the Madden bill introduced by Congressman Martin Madden of Illinois, chairman of the powerful appropriations committee. But Mr. James' committee adjourned without giving Congress the opportunity to vote on any bill.

THE TERMINAL

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Legal City and County Paper

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1928

Airplane Will Overcome Obstacles

The airplane industry is being developed just as were railroads and automobiles. It takes pioneering, courage and faith in the project.

Twenty years ago the conservative individual wouldn't ride in an automobile. Today he won't ride in an airplane. But the fact remains that automobiles are as common today as bathtubs.

Most people do not realize that well established air lines are handling mail, passengers and express over our whole nation. They operate on schedule up and down the Pacific coast, in the Rocky Mountain states, through to Chicago and east.

These lines have all had to develop under adverse conditions just as did the first railroads and automobiles. The pioneer planes have had vast distances of mountains, timber and deserts to cover, with landing fields few and far between, without guiding lights and other innumerable obstacles to contend with. Only men with the pioneering spirit would attempt to surmount such difficulties.

In going from San Francisco to Chicago by plane, a recent passenger said that he felt entirely comfortable, relaxed as he would in any easy chair in his own parlor, and enjoyed the varying scenery which could not be observed in any other manner. He said there was no feeling of unstability, and when he was tired he took a nap. Wonderful scenery was encountered and even herds of antelope and other wild life were visible. The time required was 21 hours from San Francisco to Chicago.

A university professor recommends for young high school grads a year's hoboeing on the road. In Jack London's time the hardships endured peering throug a knot hole in a boxcar might have been a good investment, but the youngsters of today travel by flivver and airplane, some of whom are spending indefinite periods in the state's detaining stations, with others on their way.

It's strange how much the world's statesmen are thinking about "unthinkable" wars.

The new Ford has invaded Richmond at last. However, there is the Dodge. Did you hear Will Rogers?

A "loan" widow is one who has money out on interest.

There are lots of big boys and small men in the world.

All of Russia, with 140,000,000 people, has only half as many telephones as there are in the cities of Minneapolis and Los Angeles combined.

It is estimated that there are over 72,000,000 completed telephone calls in the United States every day.

First Motion Picture

"Miss Jerry," the first motion picture, was produced in October, 1894. Alexander Black was the author, scenario writer, director, camera man and title writer of the picture. At that time only five stereopticon slides a second could be shown, but 16 pictures are now flashed on the screen per second.

Nuts to Feed World

The nut trees of the world, it is calculated, could provide food all the year round for the population of the globe. Brazil nuts grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year.

Pneumatic Chisels

Until recent years it was often extremely difficult to remove fossils from their encasement of rock without breaking or destroying them. Dental engines and electric mallets were employed in some laboratories, but their efficiency was limited. Pneumatic tools are now, however, employed with great success. The light pneumatic hammer is found to be the best adapted for work on fossils. With this tool a small chisel can be driven at the rate of 3,000 to 3,500 strokes per minute, the compressed air being controlled by a push-button valve and the instrument being so small that it can be held in any position and used to clear out deep cavities without injury to the fossil.

Sea-Shell House

At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, there is a building known as Shell house, which appears to be built entirely of sea shells. It is an ordinary villa, but the stucco on the front is thickly studded with many thousands of shells. They were all placed there by one man, the late Mr. Attrill, a gardener who worked at Osborne house in Queen Victoria's days. He collected the shells in Osborne bay, and the decoration of his dwelling occupied ten years.

Interspersed with the shells are colored fragments of glass and quaint ornaments worked in various devices on the walls.

Stockholders Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank in Richmond (Richmond, California), will be held at this office on Tuesday, January 10, 1928, at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FRRD CAUDLE,
Secretary.

Richmond, Cal., Dec. 12, 1927. d16t

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SECRETARY JARDINE URGES MUSCLE SHOALS FERTILIZER AS AID TO FARMERS

Have Been Making Promises Too Long, He Says

"One of the chief ways in which we can help the farmers of this country is to help reduce the cost of their fertilizer bills," Secretary of Agriculture, William Jardine, told a Muscle Shoals inquiry committee of congress last spring in a statement that has just been made public. "They have to use more of it rather than less of it, and concentrated fertilizer—if I understand it correctly—means a reduction of 25 or 30 per cent in the present cost, simply through savings on freight rates and mixing."

Secretary Jardine, in addressing this committee charged with the disposition of Muscle Shoals, explained that he was not interested in Muscle Shoals from the power standpoint nor for any other kind of development except that of "making it work as effectively as possible in the interest of the farmers by giving them cheap fertilizers." • • • "My chief concern is that we do it without delay. We have been making promises for a long time. For 10 years now the promise of a cheaper fertilizer has been before this country. If we had had this going in the last five years, it would have helped the farmers materially."

During this same hearing Congressman John J. McSwain, of South Carolina, made it clear that there is no guarantee of any very cheap fertilizer through the various new processes urged by Dr. F. G. Cottrell and his associates of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory.

"I do not care how cheaply the du Pont people may be able to manufacture nitrogenous plant food, they are not going to set up this cost-plus-a-reasonable profit plan (as involved in the offer of the American Cyanamid Company). They will make all the margin between the cost and the existing price of Chilean nitrates, and they will make just as much profit as possible. Now, what I am anxious to do at Muscle Shoals is to use in time of peace that mighty project in order to keep it ready for war • • •. It can be used as a hammer to drive fertilizer prices down through competition."

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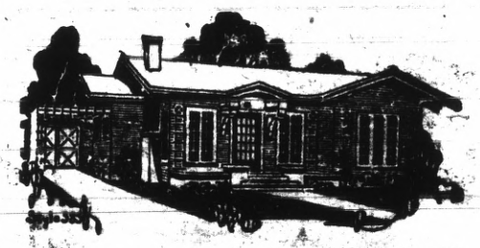

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RED CROSS ADVANCES IN HEALTH PROTECTION

Record for Progress Is Made In Protecting People of Vast Flooded Section.

Record health protective activities marked the year's service of the American Red Cross in this field. The outstanding health accomplishment was the successful conclusion of the emergency health program launched as part of the relief work in the Mississippi Valley flood. In co-operation with State and Federal health agencies, the Red Cross successfully conducted a campaign designed to prevent epidemics as a result of flood conditions.

Thousands were immunized against typhoid and smallpox, preventive measures against malaria were undertaken, and as the flood receded an intensive clean-up program was set in motion to purify water supplies, provide sanitary surroundings of rural communities and complete other health protective steps.

Beside the emergency work, the Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service developed about 100 new community nursing and health services throughout the country. Nurse instructors and others operating under the Red Cross also extended training in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick to both adult and junior groups, the latter in educational institutions in certain instances. Every State, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, had Home Hygiene classes which showed a large increase.

One contribution to national health achieving a growing recognition is the nutrition instruction service, through which thousands of adults and school children are learning the proper foods for health and the fundamentals of correct food habits in relation to health. Classes include housewives, school children, foster-mothers, policewomen, women having charge of homes and institutions, business girls and students in universities and colleges.

Besides these direct services for better health, the Red Cross enrolled reserve of nurses counts to more than 45,000. These nurses are available for disaster relief service, epidemics and other serious emergencies, and are on call for duty with the Army, Navy and the Veterans' Bureau.

Red Cross health services are increasing in scope, it is pointed out, in calling attention to the forthcoming enrollment of new members in the Red Cross ranks, through whose support all Red Cross activities are made possible. The enrollment will take place from November 11 to 24.

Origin of Perfume

Perfumes first were used only in religious services and were consecrated to this use. The world has come a long way from the time when any other use was considered a sacrilege. The industry is very old. The caravan which brought Joseph as a captive into Egypt was engaged in carrying perfumes from Persia. A treatise on perfumes has been found written by a Greek scientist who lived about 300 B. C.

Unkind Thrust

Two actors who were very jealous of each other met in a bostelry. They exchanged frigid nods.

"How are you getting along?" asked one, presently.

"Pretty well," replied the other, "Still keeping alive."

The first man eyed his rival steadily for a second and then asked, coldly, "What's your motive?"

Equipped His Forces With Bibles and Guns

When Russell, Majors & Waddell selected Nebraska City, Neb., as the point for the handling of military freight to western points in 1858, the company had in its service 30,000 oxen, 3,000 wagons and 4,000 teamsters. On the day that the first big train began its long trek for the West, Alexander Majors addressed his teamsters, saying in part:

"I am a moral and religious man, and I feel it my duty as a member of society to carry out and enforce, as far as possible, a wholesome moral influence; therefore, I give every employee a copy of the Bible to defend himself against moral contamination; and also a pair of Colt's revolvers and a gun to defend yourselves against warlike Indians; and each of you is required to sign a contract to the effect that while in our employ you will not use profane language, nor get drunk, nor gamble, nor treat Indians with cruelty, nor interfere with the rights of women and Indians, nor do anything ungentlemanly toward anyone; and a violation of this agreement shall make you liable to a discharge and a forfeiture of your wages."—Kansas City Star.

Look for "Funny Man" to Exhibit Samples

A great drawback to being a professional column conductor is the fact that whenever you meet any new people you are expected to floor them with a barrage of witty remarks, H. I. Phillips complains, in the American Magazine. The attitude implied, if not expressed, is: "So you're a humorist! All right, amuse me!"

When the portrait painter comes to a house party the guests do not gather about him and demand that he drag out his oils and paint something for them. When a prominent architect is introduced nobody thinks of exclaiming: "Oh, Mr. Fitheibert, do be a nice man and dash off a few blueprints of the ground floor plan of the new gas works!" A business man can safely attend any party without anticipating any requests that he do some lightning calculations and drive a few sharp bargains with his host or hostess. If a fireman goes to a birthday party he is not asked to put out a fire.

But the man with a reputation for being even 30 per cent clever is expected to prove it.

Discouraging Weeds

Chemicals employed for the purpose of killing weeds kill every green thing—grass, weeds and all. Ordinary saline solutions are effective for the purpose—salt and water. Sometimes the more drastic corrosive agents are used, such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. They render the ground barren until rains have washed them away and nature has reseeded the affected soil. The results are not permanent, therefore, although plant growth may be killed for a season by a single strong application. None of these chemicals should be employed in a garden or around a dwelling. There elbow grease is still the only satisfactory agent for discouraging weeds.

While Halloween is to us a frolic and a time for merrymaking, our ancestors believed in the practices and rites of the day and took part in its ceremonies as a part of their heathen religion. To these early people such customs had a deep significance. The thirty-first of October was first set apart by the Romans. Though it lost some of its meaning, the day was observed by Christian people, and All Hallow eve has come down through the ages, being observed and celebrated differently as the years make the original rites seem curious and out of date.—Child Life Magazine.

RED CROSS FLOOD RELIEF IN SOUTH COSTS $17,000,000

Tornadoes headed the list of disasters which struck the United States in the past year, the report of Red Cross relief operations for the year ending June 30, showing 29 great storms. Floods were second on the list, 24 being recorded for the same period.

This record does not include the St. Louis tornado which occurred in the current fiscal year, as did a number of other storms and disasters since, in which the Red Cross provided relief.

Included in the list of 131 disasters covered by the record of the past year's relief operations of the Red Cross, are, earthquakes, explosions, mine disasters, a cloudburst, a hail storm, fires, floods, hurricanes, a railroad wreck, a scarlet fever epidemic, typhoid epidemic, tornadoes, and a typhoon. The latter occurred in the Philippines, but is included in the operations at home. In all, the Red Cross extended its services in 77 major disasters in the United States and in 20 abroad, including a hurricane over Havana, Cuba, and the isle of Pines, one in the Bahamas, and others through various West Indian regions, fire in Porto Rico, another in Haiti, earthquakes in Armenia, Japan and Albania, floods in Jugo Slavia and Mexico.

The organization conducted refugee relief operations in Syria, Bulgaria and China, the latter largely due to factional wars fought over various parts of China the past year.

The two outstanding disasters at home were the Florida hurricane and the Mississippi Valley flood. Rehabilitation operations of the latter disaster are still in progress under the Red Cross. A national appeal for funds was made in both disasters, resulting in contributions for relief amounting to more than $20,000,000.

The Mississippi flood is the outstanding disaster in the whole history of the Red Cross disaster relief service. In this one catastrophe the organization raised through subscriptions by the people of the country and foreign nations approximately $17,000,000 for relief use. Aided by this fund it fed, clothed, sheltered or otherwise assisted more than 600,000 human beings, fed and cared for approximately 200,000 head of livestock and established 149 refugee camps. The flood inundated approximately 20,000 square miles and affected 174 counties in eight states. Some 330,000 homeless persons were sheltered in Red Cross camps. When the emergency was at its height the Red Cross was serving more than a million meals a day.

So vast was the work imposed on the Red Cross and allied agencies conducting rehabilitation that this phase of the flood relief task is expected to extend well into the coming year. Up to September 15, 104,441 families in the flood zone had been given rehabilitation assistance by the Red Cross, and 1,700,000 acres of flooded crop land in seven States had been replanted with Red Cross aid. There had been expended or committed for expenditure in connection with this relief and rehabilitation work a total of $15,660,000.

The appeal for a nation-wide membership increased to 5,000,000 adult members, it was pointed out, is based on the realization that demands on Red Cross service such as occasioned by disaster relief are increasing each year. For that reason especial importance is lent to the Eleventh Annual Roll Call of the organization, to be held from Armistice Day, November 11, to Thanksgiving, November 24, during which this membership will be built up.